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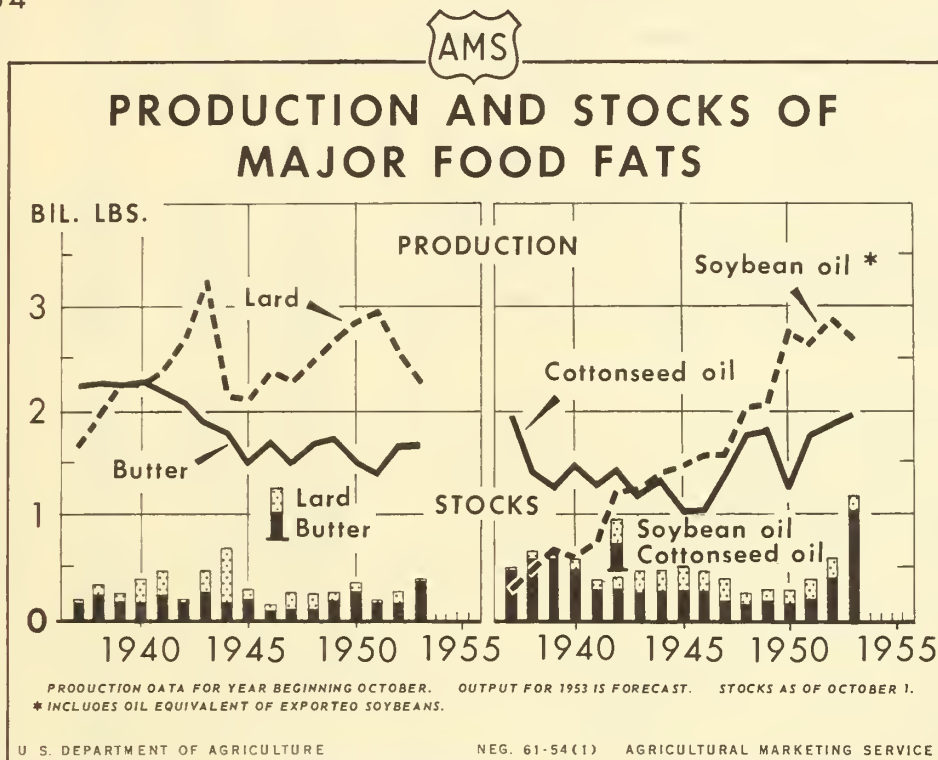
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FATS and OILS SITUATION

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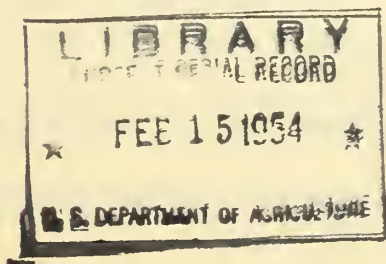
FOR RELEASE
JAN. 28, P. M.
1954



Record output of food fats in recent years has been reflected in a rapid build up of stocks of vegetable oils and butter. Most of these stocks have been taken over by the Government under price support operations.

The acreage of soybeans harvested for beans has been trending upward and was at a record level in 1953. However,

drought sharply reduced output of beans last year. With acreage restrictions in effect for corn, wheat and cotton this year, a further increase in soybean acreage is likely. Any sizable increase in acreage would, with average yields, result in a crop big enough to further increase stocks of vegetable oils.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	December		1953		
	1951	1952	October	November	December
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	15.5	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	78.3	67.3	68.2	67.6	66.6
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	77.0	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	38.8	31.1	25.3	24.0	22.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	33.8	26.0	20.2	19.2	18.2
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	34.5	26.8	21.0	20.0	19.0
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/ ..	14.7	17.9	19.2	19.6	19.5
Cocunut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	15.7	19.0	20.6	21.0	20.6
Coconut oil, Cochín type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)..	19.2	23.5	24.0	25.0	25.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	14.6	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	25.4	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.4	13.8
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	20.2	19.5	20.6	21.0	20.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.2	14.0	13.5	13.8	13.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/ ...	16.0	16.6	15.8	16.0	15.3
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East ..	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	1.0
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	21.2	19.5	20.3	21.1	20.6
Degras, common, barrels, New York	13.8	11.0	12.6	12.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	37.0	27.0	20.2	21.0	19.6
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	4.6	6.2	6.9	70.0
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.6	3.8	3.4	4.4	48.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	13.9	7.8	15.8	14.1	15.9
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	15.4	8.1	17.2	15.6	17.9
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	20.1	18.6	20.5	18.4	20.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	18.2	14.8	16.0	16.0	15.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	21.2	17.7	18.7	18.8	18.0
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	29.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	15.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.4
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	34.5	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	26.9	26.6	20.4	19.4	18.6
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	22.5	11.8	18.9	18.9	18.8
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	17.4	8.3	13.2	13.9	12.7
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	28.5	31.3	34.4	33.5	31.7
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	17.2	15.0	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	19.0	12.9	12.2	12.5	12.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	16.0	25.1	20.6	19.3	16.2
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	22.8	31.2	28.7	28.5	25.2
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	22.2	16.5	16.7	16.2	16.2
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	12.8	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.5	36.2	36.0	36.0	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.6	---
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	17.9	16.8	18.5	19.8	19.4
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago ..	23.5	24.2	25.6	25.5	25.4
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York ..	23.2	22.2	22.0	23.8	23.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	17.4	15.1	12.8	12.8	12.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	9.5	6.3	11.0	11.4	9.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago ..	7.3	4.7	4.5	5.6	5.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	5.8	3.9	3.6	4.9	5.0
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	39.6	36.2	27.3	25.6	24.9
Tung oil, tanks, New York	38.3	34.2	25.7	23.8	23.4

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin andterne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1954

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SUMMARY

Farmers probably will increase soybean acreage this year over the record acreage planted in 1953. Acreage restrictions on 1954 corn, wheat and cotton crops and limited alternate uses for diverted acres will increase acreage planted to soybeans. Furthermore, the sharp reduction in 1953 output due to drought has resulted in favorable prices for soybeans (101 percent of parity on December 15, 1953). If producers expand acreage considerably as now seems likely and weather conditions are normal, production of soybeans in 1954 would be a record high. In this event, prices might well decline to or below the support level of \$2.22 per bushel, farm price, 80 percent of parity. Farmers planting soybeans should arrange for adequate storage space so that they may be able to take advantage of the support program if necessary.

Output of food fats in the crop year which began last October 1 is estimated at 9.1 billion pounds, down 3 percent from the year before. Practically all of the decline reflects a drop in lard production. Production of vegetable oils will be about the same as last year. Total supplies, however, will be at a peak, since stocks at the beginning of the crop year were at a new high--most of which were owned by CCC. Unless total disappearance, domestic plus exports, is moderately greater than last year, stocks next October 1 will reach a new peak.

Lard prices have been relatively high this crop year, reflecting a sharp drop in production. Prices of edible vegetable oils have declined during the past month or so, probably due to high production and low exports. Heavy output of butter has kept prices around support levels. Prices of inedible tallow and greases have increased sharply since the beginning of the October marketing year with heavy export demand as well as increased domestic use. Stocks of tallow and greases at the end of November (the latest date for which data are available) were down 16 percent from October 1. A year earlier, stocks increased slightly during the comparable period. Output of inedible tallow and greases in 1953-54 is expected to be about the same as the year before.

Outlook for 1954 Crop Soybeans

Increase in Soybean Output likely; If so, Prices Will be Lower

Production of soybeans has more than tripled during the last 15 years. The increasing importance of soybeans as a cash crop has stimulated a rapid expansion in acreage and yields have increased sharply as varieties and methods of harvesting have been improved. Soybeans have become the major source of vegetable oil and high protein meal and are now an important export commodity.

The soybean acreage harvested for beans in 1953 was at a record level (but due to adverse weather, production was down) and with acreage restrictions in effect for corn, wheat and cotton this year, a further increase in soybean acreage is expected in 1954. Present prices are an additional factor encouraging producers to expand their acreage. Changes in planted acreage of corn are nearly always accompanied by opposite changes in the acreage of soybeans harvested for beans. Some of the acreage taken out of cotton, particularly in the Mississippi Delta area, probably will be planted to soybeans.

A substantial increase in soybean output in 1954 most likely would be reflected in a sharp decline in prices received by farmers, perhaps below the support price of \$2.22 per bushel, farm basis. In addition to the usual supply and demand factors, government policy etc. influencing prices of soybeans, demand for soybeans and thus prices are also influenced by the very large crushing capacity for beans. If the crop is well above the level of recent years, the increased supply would reduce competition among crushers for the beans and would tend to lower prices.

Supplies of Fats Are Plentiful

During the last two crop years, output of food fats was well in excess of requirements and stocks were built up rapidly. Stocks of these fats on October 1, 1953, totaled a record 1.6 billion pounds, nearly three times the quantity on hand only two years before. The 12 percent reduction in the 1953 soybean crop from the year before caused by adverse weather, and reduced lard output, will prevent another large increase in stocks of food fats this year. But, barring increased exports, output of these fats will be large enough to result in some addition to stocks on October 1, 1954 (the beginning of the 1954-55 crop year). However, most of these stocks, will be cottonseed oil and butter owned by the Government.

Government support programs have cushioned the effect of the large supplies on prices. Government purchases of butter from October 1, 1951, through September 1953 totaled 360 million pounds, equal to 12 percent of production in this period. Nearly 10 percent of the cottonseed oil produced from the 1951 crop was tendered to CCC under the support program for cottonseed and in 1952 the percentage increased to about 50. Practically no 1951 crop soybeans were delivered to CCC but about 4 million bushels of

1952 crop beans (equal to about 45 million pounds of oil) were delivered to the Corporation. Tenders of cottonseed oil so far this crop year are equal to over 10 percent of the estimated output for the year.

Soybean Oil Needs Can be Met
Without Increase in Acreage

If commercial exports remain at about the levels of recent years (1.0-1.1 billion pounds), total requirements for all edible fats and oils in 1954-55 would be about 9.0 billion pounds (see table 2). This includes domestic food use at about the same per capita rate as in recent years and about half a billion pounds for certain nonfood uses. Probably over 6 billion pounds would be obtained from current production and imports of food fats other than soybean oil. Thus, less than 3 billion pounds of soybean oil (including oil equivalent of soybeans exported for crushing) would be needed.

Production of food fats is not responsive to changes in demand because most fats are joint products or byproducts. Output of cottonseed oil depends upon the size of the cotton crop. With acreage allotments in effect for the 1954 crop, cottonseed oil production will be reduced. Production of lard and edible beef fats is only a small part of the complex livestock picture. Output of lard in 1954-55 is expected to be somewhat greater than in the current year, reflecting farmers' intentions to increase the 1954 spring pig crop by 4 percent and an expected increase in the 1954 fall pig crop. Corn oil is a byproduct of the processing of corn for starch and sugar and production has remained relatively stable.

At present rates of oil yield, only about 275 million bushels of soybeans would be needed to supply the nearly 3 billion pounds of soybean oil for 1954-55. This assumes that the entire disappearance comes from the 1954 crop. If stocks of food fats are reduced during 1954-55, then the need for beans for oil would decline. If soybeans used for feed, seed etc. total between 20 to 25 million bushels, then a crop of about 300 million bushels would be adequate. With average weather conditions, such a crop could be produced from an acreage no larger than that of 1953 (see table 4). Output substantially in excess of 300 million bushels would exert strong downward pressure on oil prices and further increase the already large stocks on hand.

Feed Supplies Plentiful

Supplies of feed grains in 1954-55 probably again will be large and the number of grain consuming animal units to be fed probably will not be much greater than this year. With a normal growing season, production of corn probably would be reduced because of acreage allotments. However, production of oats, barley and sorghum grains probably will be expanded considerably on land diverted from cotton, corn and wheat. Total stocks of feed grains carried over into 1954-55 are expected to be a little above a year earlier and about at the record levels of 1949 and 1950.

Table 2.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition 1/

Item	Crop year beginning October 1			
	1951	1952 <u>2/</u>	1953	1954
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	590	889	1,589	
Production <u>3/</u>	9,171	9,389	9,050	
Imports	46	45	50	
Total	9,807	10,323	10,689	
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic	7,542	7,705	7,800	7,900
Exports <u>3/</u> <u>4/</u>	1,376	1,029	5/	6/1,100
Total	8,918	8,734		7/9,000

1/ Butter on actual weight basis.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts.

4/ Including shipments to territories.

5/ Actual level will depend upon Government policy. Some exports are from CCC stocks.

6/ Government programs could increase exports but probably would be from CCC stocks. In fact, part of the 1,100 might be from Government stocks.

7/ If total disappearance equals 9 billion pounds, then the oil from a soybean crop of 295 million bushels would together with use of other fats and oils meet this need. If large beginning stocks were to be reduced, the need for current output of oil would be correspondingly lowered.

Table 3.- Supplies of feed concentrates and numbers of animal units

Item	Crop year			
	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	28.7	20.2	26.9	30.0
Production of feed grains <u>1/</u>	112.9	119.7	117.2	
Oilmeal fed	9.1	8.9	8.5	<u>2/</u> 8.5-10.0
Animal protein fed	2.6	2.7	2.7	
All others fed <u>3/</u>	15.2	16.3	15.2	
Total supply	168.5	167.8	170.5	
Number of grain-consuming				
Animal units fed annually				
(Millions)	174.1	169.1	165.0	
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	.97	.99	1.03	

1/ Corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains. Corn and sorghum stocks, on October 1, others, July 1.

2/ Based on soybean crops of 295-360 million bushels.

3/ Other byproduct feeds, domestic wheat and rye, and imported grains.

Table 4 . - Soybeans: Price to farmers, acreage and yield, supply and distribution
United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-53

Year begin- ning October	Season average price per bushel received by farmers	Acreage harvested for beans	Yield per acre	Production	Stocks October 1	Total supply	Exports 1/	Crushings for oil and meal	Seed	Residual 2/
		1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average 1937-41	.96	4,126	13.7	76.7	N.A.	76.7	3.5	54.6	15.4	N.A.
1942	1.61	9,094	19.0	197.5	6.0	193.5	.9	133.5	21.0	25.6
1943	1.91	10,397	18.3	190.1	12.5	202.6	1.0	142.3	19.8	25.5
1944	2.05	10,245	18.6	192.1	14.2	206.3	5.1	153.4	18.9	21.2
1945	2.08	10,740	18.0	193.2	7.7	200.9	2.9	159.5	16.7	17.5
1946	2.57	9,932	20.5	203.4	4.4	207.8	3.9	170.2	17.5	10.8
1947	3.34	11,411	16.3	186.5	5.4	191.9	3/3.0	161.4	16.1	8.8
1948	2.27	10,632	21.3	227.2	2.6	229.8	3/23.0	183.7	15.9	4.0
1949	2.16	10,432	22.3	234.2	3.2	237.4	3/13.1	195.3	19.0	7.0
1950	2.47	13,814	21.7	299.3	2.9	302.2	3/27.8	252.0	18.2	.0
1951	2.73	13,545	20.9	282.5	4.2	286.7	3/17.0	244.3	19.5	2.1
1952 4/	2.72	14,338	20.8	298.1	3.6	301.6	3/31.6	234.4	19.8	4.3
1953		14,366	18.3	5/262.3	11.0	273.3				

1/ Including shipments to United States Territories before April 1943.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes use for feed, direct use for food, and loss.

3/ In addition, exports of soybean oil, in millions of pounds and the soybean equivalent in millions of bushels were as follows: 1947, 115 (12.1); 1948, 300 (30.6); 1949, 291 (29.4); 1950, 490 (50.5); 1951, 271 (27.1); 1952, 93 (8.6).

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Indicated December 1.

N.A. Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A large increase in soybean output would depress prices of soybean meal. Prices probably would average lower than in recent years relative to prices of other feeds, particularly corn and cottonseed meal. This winter, prices of soybean meal are higher than in recent years relative to prices of cottonseed meal, most other high protein feeds and corn. The support price for the 1954 corn crop is not likely to differ greatly from the 1953 level since the law requires support to be set at 90 percent of parity. Support prices for 1954 oats, barley and sorghum grains are 6 to 7 percent lower than for the 1953 crops. Cottonseed meal prices will be influenced somewhat by the reduction in production that will result from acreage allotments.

Big Crop Would Reduce
Pressure on Crushers

Excess crushing capacity in the soybean industry in recent years has been reflected in intensive competition for the beans, which has had an upward effect on soybean prices received by farmers. It is estimated that in the 1951-52 crop year, only about 75 percent of total crushing capacity was used. If soybean output in 1954 is well over 300 million bushels, most of the gap between bean supplies and crushing capacity would be closed. Hence, competition for beans would not be as great and prices received by farmers would be expected to be lower relative to the value of the oil and meal than in the past several years.

Price Support at National
Average of \$2.22 per Bushel

It was announced January 22 that 1954 crop soybeans will be supported at \$2.22 per bushel, farm basis, 34 cents less than the year before. Support for the 1954 crop is at 80 percent of parity compared with 90 percent a year earlier. It was also announced that there would be no acreage allotments on the 1954 soybean crop. Soybean prices probably would decline to or below the support level if production is expanded considerably above 300 million bushels. Prices would partly depend on storage and marketing facilities which would have a bearing on how effectively farmers could utilize the price support program. Soybean prices also will be affected by decisions regarding price support for cottonseed. So far during the current marketing season, prices received by farmers for soybeans have risen from below support in October to about 30 cents per bushel above support at present.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Strong Demand for Soybeans
in Current Marketing Year

Prices of soybeans are well above support, reflecting the smallest crop since 1949, good domestic demand, and record exports. Drought reduced yields substantially, more than offsetting the record acreage harvested for beans. Based upon inspection records for export, exports of soybeans from last October 1 through December totaled over 23 million bushels, more than 9 million greater than a year earlier. Large quantities of the beans are

going to Japan, Formosa, Western Germany and Canada. These are the usual big outlets for our beans. Japan's 1953 soybean crop is down considerably from the year before. It appears that exports in 1953-54 may surpass last year's record of 32 million bushels.

Crushings of soybeans in October-November 1953 totaled 41.6 million bushels, slightly less than in recent years but a larger percentage of the total prospective crush. If the crush in 1953-54 totals about 210 million bushels, about 168 million would be crushed in December 1953-September 1954. A year earlier, crushings in the comparable 10 months totaled 190 million bushels. Preliminary reports indicate that crushings in December remained relatively high. If crushings this winter continue large, then the quantity of beans available for crushing this spring and summer would be comparatively small. This situation could result in a larger than normal seasonal rise in prices.

Through December 15, farmers placed a record 29 million bushels of soybeans, 11 percent of the crop, under support programs. The fact that prices were below support levels last October probably caused the heavy movement under loan. Prices have risen substantially since and practically all of the beans probably will be redeemed.

In January, the value of the products obtained from a bushel of soybeans was somewhat higher than the year before, reflecting greater value for the meal. The gain has been passed on to the farmer as farm prices are up by at least the same amount. Gains in product value tend to be fully passed on to the farmer because of strong competition among crushers for the comparatively small crop.

40 Percent of Flaxseed Crop Placed Under Support

Flaxseed prices have increased about 15 percent since the beginning of the crop year, but are still somewhat below support. Through December 15, farmers put 14.2 million bushels of seed, about 40 percent of the crop, under the support program. In addition, about 750 thousand bushels were purchased by CCC in Texas as a price support operation but this was resold to the trade. The lower support prices for 1954 crop flaxseed will induce crushers of seed and consumers of linseed oil to limit their current purchases and reduce their present stocks as much as possible. Whether commercial supplies will be sufficient to meet requirements will depend on the extent to which these requirements can be reduced.

Commercial supplies of flaxseed for this crop year would total over 26 million bushels, based on the quantity placed under loan as of December 15. (An additional amount placed under loan would reduce this total.) This includes beginning commercial stocks of 3.7 million plus the difference between production and the quantity placed under support. If farm uses total 3.5 million and ending commercial stocks are reduced to 2 million bushels, nearly 21 million would be left for crushing, as exports are negligible. Domestic consumption of linseed oil in July-November 1953 totaled about the same as a year earlier. If domestic disappearance for the entire crop year is about the same as a year ago, about 560 million

pounds would be consumed. (Exports are substantial but are entirely from Government stocks.) This is equivalent to 28 million bushels of flaxseed. However, it is not likely that the entire 28 million would come from current crushings, as stocks of linseed oil could be reduced somewhat. Commercial stocks of linseed oil last July 1 (the beginning of the present crop year) totaled about 130 million pounds. This level probably could be reduced by about 40-50 million pounds, equivalent to over 2 million bushels of seed. Hence, about 25-26 million bushels, or 5 million more than estimated commercial supplies would be needed. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil would have to be reduced about 100 million pounds (5 million bushels) below last year's level if estimated commercial supplies are to meet current needs. This would be somewhat below the 1948-49 level and well below any other crop year since 1935. If commercial supplies are inadequate, prices of flaxseed would be expected to rise somewhat.

Cottonseed Products Tendered to CCC

CCC is supporting cottonseed prices by offering to purchase cottonseed and cottonseed products at specified prices. Through January 13, tenders of products were as follows: oil, 249 million pounds; meal, 344 thousand tons; and linters, 222 thousand bales. The oil tendered is equal to about 12 percent of the estimated outturn for the crop year. As the season has progressed, cottonseed meal has risen from below the package value to well above this value, reflecting a general strengthening of feed prices. However, oil and linters prices have declined and the total market value for the specified quantities of products appears to be near the CCC package value. It is expected that the carryover of linters at the end of the crop year will be at a peak. Total tenders of oil from the 1952 crop amounted to 875 million pounds, crude basis, nearly half of the oil produced.

24 Percent of Peanut Crop Placed Under Support

Through January 8, farmers placed 383 million pounds of peanuts, farmers stock basis, under support programs, equal to 24 percent of production. The 1953 peanut crop is about 350 million pounds more than estimated requirements for the year. Prices received by farmers have been near the loan value.

Through January 15, CCC had sold 256 million pounds of peanuts, farmers' stock basis. Of this total, 73 million were for domestic crushing and the rest for crushing abroad.

Although acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect for peanuts, yields are trending upward and have been greater than the yield used in computing the acreage allotments. The 1953 yield was the highest of record. Increased peanut yields resulted in the acreage allotment for the 1954 peanut crop being reduced to the minimum of 1,610,000 acres permitted by existing legislation. This is the first time since quotas went into effect for the 1949 crop (following suspension during World War II) that the allotment has been reduced to the legislative minimum. Even if yields in 1954 decline moderately, output of peanuts would continue in excess of requirements.

Butter Consumption About Same as Year Before;
CCC Acquires Large Quantities of Butter;

Production of butter continues higher than a year earlier, as the flow of milk has been heavy and most of the excess has been channeled into butter. Greater milk output reflects more cows and record production per cow. Higher rates of concentrate feeding and very mild autumn weather contributed to the large output per animal. Cattle prices dropped sharply this past year and undoubtedly induced farmers to sell relatively fewer of their milk cows for meat, hence the number of milk cows and heifers for the country as a whole has increased.

Commercial supplies of butter are larger than consumption at present market prices. CCC bought 14 million pounds of butter as a price support operation during the first half of January. Purchases to January 15, 1954 of the current crop year which began last April 1, totaled 246 million pounds. Substantial additional purchases probably will be made through March 1954. CCC purchased 143 million pounds of butter in the last crop year, making a total of 389 million pounds in the two crop years. So far, the Corporation has disposed of about 127 million pounds.

The USDA is required to announce before April 1, 1954, support prices for butterfat in 1954-55 at some level between 75-90 percent of parity. The support level for the present year is at 90 percent of parity.

Consumption of butter by civilians in calendar 1953 was about the same as a year earlier when 8.6 pounds per person were used. This halted the downward movement of the previous two years. Commercial sales were down somewhat from the year before but were offset by Government offerings to school lunch programs, and other eligible domestic outlets, such as welfare and charitable organizations.

Margarine Use at Record High in 1953

Use of margarine in calendar 1953 reached a new record of about 8.1 pounds per civilian compared with 7.8 pounds a year before. However, the rate of increase was not as great as in the two previous years when the most populous States repealed their prohibitions against production and sale of colored margarine. These prohibitions were repealed in Iowa, Montana, South Dakota, and Vermont in 1953.

Lard Supplies Reduced; Prices Strong.
Less Lard and More Shortening Used

Supplies of lard in the crop year which began last October 1 are estimated at 2.3 billion pounds, the smallest since 1945. Hog slaughter is expected to be down about 10 percent from the year before. Yields of lard per hog slaughtered have been less than last year. Total disappearance has not been reduced correspondingly so supplies remain tight and are reflected in low stocks and upward pressure on prices. Present prices for lard are well above prices for the major edible vegetable oils.

Hog slaughter and lard production probably will begin to exceed a year earlier sometime after July, as hogs from the 1954 spring pig crop move to market. This crop is expected to be at least four percent larger than the 1953 spring crop.

Civilians consumed about 11.6 pounds of lard per person in calendar 1953, slightly less than a year earlier. However, they ate somewhat more shortening - about 10.4 pounds per person (lard used in shortening is included in the shortening total and not in the figure for lard). The drop in lard consumption took place in the latter part of the year as supplies tightened and prices rose.

With less lard likely to be available for domestic use in 1954 (even if exports are only half of the 1953 quantity, which in turn was about 35 percent below the large exports of 1951 and 1952), the total consumed directly as lard probably would be the smallest on a per person basis since 1938. Consumption of shortening probably will increase and offset the drop in lard. Direct lard consumption has been declining since 1950 but has been offset by rising use of shortening. The quantity of lard used in shortening has been increasing.

FOA Issues Purchase Authorizations for Fats and Oils

Through January 15, the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) issued the following purchase authorizations under section 550: United Kingdom, 8 million dollars for lard and 11 million for cottonseed oil; Germany, 2 million dollars for soybeans. The authorization for cottonseed oil has been used to purchase nearly 90 million pounds of oil from the CCC. Negotiations are underway which will result in the issuance of additional purchase authorizations. Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 authorizes the use of not less than 100 million and not more than 250 million dollars for the purchase by other countries of U. S. surplus agricultural products. The Act provides that exports financed under this Section are not to displace customary exports of the U. S. or friendly countries.

Under other FOA programs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased 10 million pounds of lard and 14 million pounds of soybean oil for Germany.

CCC has made regular commercial sales for export of about 110 million pounds of linseed oil.

Table 5 .- Estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds, year beginning October 1953 with comparisons

Item	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952	1/1953	2/
	1937-	1942-						
	41	46						
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
Butter (actual weight)	2,224	1,760	1,701	1,472	1,389	1,621	1,625	
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,091	2,514	2,626	2,811	2,920	2,544	2,250	
Edible beef fats 3/	225	197	168	158	173	217	200	
Total, edible animal fats	4,540	4,471	4,495	4,441	4,482	4,382	4,075	
Corn oil	173	221	242	243	223	258	235	
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,179	1,795	1,277	1,726	1,832	1,950	
Edible olive oil	6	5	2	2	4	7	3	
Peanut oil	87	4/128	184	190	123	53		
Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad 5/	---	10	32	21	---	---		*140
Soybean oil	500	1,344	1,937	2,454	2,444	2,536		
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 6/	31	24	128	272	167	316		2,650
Total, edible vegetable oils	2,253	2,911	4,321	4,408	4,686	5,002	4,978	
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1,782	2,150	2,343	2,268	2,605	2,550	
Fish, whale and seal oils 7/	220	170	158	164	126	148	125	
Total, soap fats and oils	1,523	1,952	2,303	2,507	2,394	2,753	2,675	
Linseed oil 8/	361	579	726	808	554	501		
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 9/	---	10/	49	73	55	10/		625
Tung oil	2	8	27	12	14	42	50	
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	3	13	25	
Total, drying oils	363	583	802	899	631	556	700	
Other fats and oils 11/	21	36	25	27	28	35	25	
Grand total	8,700	9,953	11,950	12,262	12,222	12,729	12,453	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecasts based on December 1 crop estimates and other indications.

3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock; oleo oil, and oleostearine. Beginning January 1949, use of edible tallow in pressing is subtracted from reported production of tallow.

4/ Excludes oil equivalent of Argentine peanuts imported in 1944.

5/ 43 percent of actual weight.

6/ 9 pounds per bushel, 1937-46; 9.8 pounds in 1949-51; 10.0 pounds in 1952.

7/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils.

8/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.

9/ 19.8 pounds per bushel.

10/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

11/ Neat's foot oil, wool grease, cod and fish-liver oils, and vegetables oils not reported separately by kind.

* Actual level will depend on CCC sales policy.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 6.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1952 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1950-51						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	417	369	398	368	1,552
Fat content	Mil.lb.	336	297	321	296	1,250
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	257	274	226	243	1,000
Fat content	Mil.lb.	210	224	184	199	817
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	544	503	441	435	1,923
Shortening	Mil.lb.	407	387	270	358	1,422
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	322	349	272	287	1,230
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,817	1,759	1,488	1,577	6,641
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	11.3	9.5	10.0	42.6
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	528	521	380	287	1,716
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	285	302	279	261	1,127
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	266	285	267	251	1,069
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,079	1,108	926	799	3,912
Per person 2/	Lb.	7.0	7.1	5.9	5.1	25.1
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,897	2,868	2,414	2,376	10,555
Per person 2/	Lb.	18.7	18.4	15.4	15.1	67.7
1951-52						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	371	318	365	334	1,388
Fat content	Mil.lb.	299	256	294	269	1,118
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	287	338	302	291	1,218
Fat content	Mil.lb.	235	276	245	237	993
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	518	470	406	445	1,839
Shortening	Mil.lb.	378	398	413	384	1,573
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	283	318	369	370	1,340
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,711	1,719	1,726	1,705	6,861
Per person 2/	Lb.	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7	43.3
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	327	372	325	324	1,348
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	225	223	243	244	935
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	263	275	309	285	1,132
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	815	870	876	854	3,415
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	21.5
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,526	2,589	2,602	2,558	10,275
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.0	64.8
1952-53						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	351	321	385	339	1,396
Fat content	Mil.lb.	283	258	310	273	1,124
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	341	353	288	299	1,281
Fat content	Mil.lb.	278	287	235	241	1,041
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	510	482	440	424	1,856
Shortening	Mil.lb.	414	413	331	424	1,582
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	300	318	388	367	1,373
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,785	1,758	1,703	1,730	6,976
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.7	43.2
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	345	344	310	273	1,272
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	234	231	248	256	969
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	280	296	309	308	1,193
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	859	872	867	838	3,436
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	21.3
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,644	2,629	2,571	2,567	10,411
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.8	64.5

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufacture of rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 7.- Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1952 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Total
<u>1950</u>						
Fats and oils used principally for food <u>1/</u>						
Production	:Mil.lb:	2,248	2,044	1,626	1,459	7,377
Net exports	:Mil.lb:	302	295	518	394	1,509
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	:Mil.lb:	+335	+191	-125	-266	+135
Nonfood uses	:Mil.lb:	179	152	112	92	536
Other fats and oils, food uses <u>2/</u>	:Mil.lb:	43	57	46	42	188
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	:Mil.lb:	1,481	1,462	1,167	1,281	5,391
Per person, civilian and military	:Pounds:	9.6	9.4	7.5	8.2	34.6
<u>1951</u>						
Fats and oils used principally for food <u>1/</u>						
Production	:Mil.lb:	2,448	2,295	1,624	1,411	7,778
Net exports	:Mil.lb:	422	466	262	197	1,347
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	:Mil.lb:	+515	+240	-166	-297	+292
Nonfood uses	:Mil.lb:	129	157	137	125	548
Other fats and oils, food uses <u>2/</u>	:Mil.lb:	31	29	40	48	148
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	:Mil.lb:	1,412	1,462	1,432	1,436	5,742
Per person, civilian and military	:Pounds:	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	36.2
<u>1952 3/</u>						
Fats and oils used principally for food <u>1/</u>						
Production	:Mil.lb:	2,507	2,181	1,645	1,430	7,763
Net exports	:Mil.lb:	349	256	214	179	998
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	:Mil.lb:	+543	+301	-41	-274	+529
Nonfood uses	:Mil.lb:	160	148	134	123	565
Other fats and oils, food uses <u>2/</u>	:Mil.lb:	47	24	54	55	180
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	:Mil.lb:	1,502	1,500	1,393	1,457	5,852
Per person, civilian and military	:Pounds:	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.0	36.3

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow; corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes vegetable stearine, shortening and estimates for farm lard; and in 1951-52 margarine.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils. Unreported disappearance of these oils assumed to be for food purposes, as well as factory consumption in food uses. (unreported disappearance is the difference between domestic disappearance, computed from production, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks, and total factory consumption including refining loss.)

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 8.- Fats, oils, oilseeds and soap, in terms of oil: U. S. exports by destination, year beginning October

Item	ECA		Non-ECA		Canada		Cuba		Other		Japan, Korea and Ryukyu		Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands		All other countries		Total 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
Food fats and oils																	
Lard	343	160	48	30	3	5	170	147	118	118	5	3	63	50	*	3	630
Edible beef fats 4/	27	23	--	--	*	--	1	1	1	4	6	5	--	--	*	5	15
Soybeans 5/	54	75	1	2	42	45	--	--	--	*	42	145	--	--	28	49	272
Soybean oil	205	64	7	--	11	15	6	4	36	4	--	--	--	--	5	6	490
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent) ..	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	*	21
Peanut oil	21	*	--	*	2	1	1	*	3	*	*	*	--	--	*	*	53
Cottonseed oil	5	*	--	--	66	39	2	*	47	8	1	*	--	--	2	4	57
Other edible 6/	5	7	1	*	10	17	5	6	11	21	2	2	10	10	9	9	63
Total edible	660	329	57	32	134	122	185	158	216	155	56	155	73	60	44	76	1,601
Non-food fats and oils																	
Inedible tallow and greases 7/ ..	319	565	12	34	27	16	25	28	107	84	124	196	--	--	106	147	509
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	50	--	--	--	5	*	*	*	*	*	--	--	--	--	--	*	78
Linseed oil	13	*	--	1	2	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	--	--	1	1	26
Soap (fat content)	6	2	--	--	3	3	*	1	8	8	4	3	8	12	2	2	34
All other 8/	70	115	*	*	21	16	6	7	30	15	*	*	1	--	10	8	165
Total inedible	458	682	12	35	58	35	33	37	146	108	128	199	9	12	119	158	812
Grand total	1,118	1,011	69	67	192	157	218	195	362	263	184	354	82	72	163	234	2,413

1/ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, Turkey, United Kingdom, and dependent overseas territories.

2/ Partly estimated in 1952-53.

3/ Includes voluntary relief and Section 416 for butter for which no country breakdown is available.

4/ Edible tallow, oleo oil, oleostearine, and oleo stock.

5/ 16.3 percent in 1951-52; 16.7 percent in 1952-53.

6/ The principal items included are butter (including exports under "Section 416" which are not contained in Census data), corn oil, edible olive oil, margarine, shortening, vegetable oils not specified by kind, and cottonseed (15.5 percent).

7/ Inedible tallow, grease stearine, lard oil, and other inedible fats, oils and greases.

8/ The principal items included are fatty acids (mainly from tallow and vegetable oils), fish and whale oil, and coconut oil.

* Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Includes reexports of palm, tung and coconut oils. Prepared by the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 9.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October	September	September	October	November	Sept. 30:	Oct. 31:	Nov. 30
	1951-52	1952-53	1952-53	1951-52	1951-52	1951-52	1951-52	1951-52
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/.....	1,155.5	1,391.7	96.7	92.4	90.8	323.1	311.6	288.5
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/..	2,633.5	2,262.3	139.0	174.0	207.0	42.4	45.2	51.5
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible								
animal stearine, and edible								
tallow	173.4	216.5	17.1	19.9	22.7	8.2	9.6	12.1
Total edible animal fats	3,962.4	3,870.5	252.8	286.3	320.5	373.7	366.4	352.1
Corn oil	222.5	253.1	21.3	24.1	20.1	15.7	17.3	16.6
Cottonseed oil	1,725.8	1,832.0	157.6	251.7	249.9	1,016.1	1,100.5	1,159.8
Olive oil, edible	4.3	6.9	---	4/	4/	4.5	4.0	3.2
Peanut oil	122.9	53.1	4.9	5.4	7.2	4.3	5.0	6.1
Soybean oil	2,443.9	2,535.9	173.8	230.0	219.3	174.4	150.3	162.9
Total edible vegetable oils..	4,519.4	4,686.0	357.6	511.2	496.5	1,215.0	1,277.1	1,348.6
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases								
excluding wool grease 5/.....	2,268.3	2,604.9	221.2	217.1	210.9	363.3	313.0	306.3
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	17.9	18.0	15.3
Fish oil	125.6	148.2	32.9	18.0	2.8	69.3	69.2	55.5
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.2	6/
Olive oil, inedible and foots..	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	2.4	2.2
Coconut oil	442.9	430.6	37.1	43.1	35.0	55.8	64.4	68.5
Total soap fats	2,836.8	3,183.7	291.2	278.2	248.7	508.0	467.2	447.8
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	13.7	18.1	1.9	1.3	.9	4.8	4.9	4.6
Linseed oil	553.7	501.0	43.8	57.0	41.8	587.5	586.5	562.4
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	3.8	3.7
Tung oil	13.9	42.0	7/	---	3.4	19.6	15.1	18.9
Total drying oils	581.3	561.1	50.7	58.3	46.1	614.7	610.3	589.6
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	1.7	2.0	.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	.9
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	---	15.8	17.9	18.5
Wool grease	8.2	9.9	.7	.6	.6	1.9	2.0	1.7
Cod oil and fish-liver oils ...	2.7	1.4	.2	.2	.2	5.8	5.7	6.2
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/ :	55.2	48.7	2.5	3.1	3.6	40.8	40.8	41.3
Repesed oil	4/	1.8	---	---	---	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other vegetable oils	19.4	26.2	3.1	2.8	2.0	32.2	30.6	27.5
Total	87.2	90.0	6.7	6.9	6.6	99.4	100.1	98.1
Grand total 9/	10/12,506.7	10/12,903.1	959.0	1,140.9	1,118.4	2,810.9	2,821.0	2,836.3
From domestic materials	10/12,000.0	10/12,412.5	917.4	1,093.3	1,078.7			
From imported materials	506.7	490.5	41.7	47.6	39.7			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine -- Colored	1,081.7	1,216.9	109.6	130.8	102.0	13.6	11.4	15.3
Uncolored	147.6	73.7	5.0	5.4	5.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Total	1,229.3	1,290.5	114.6	136.2	107.4	15.0	12.9	16.6
Shortening	1,559.7	1,606.5	152.3	173.0	191.7	89.4	84.7	75.8
Tall oil	324.9	321.4	25.2	26.4	25.0	84.0	86.2	85.9

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in Oct. 1951-Sept. 1952 totaled 2,259.9 million pounds, Oct. 1952-Sept. 1953 totaled 1,930.5 million pounds.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

5/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

6/ Included in sperm.

7/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."

8/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

10/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 519.8 million pounds in Oct. 1951-Sept. 1952; 511.8 million pounds in Oct. 1952-Sept. 1953.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 10.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-September		October-November		October-September		October-November	
	1951-52	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54	1951-52	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	.5	2/	---	.1	1.1	12.3	2/	3.1
Lard	6.4	.4	.4	---	687.8	466.2	89.7	52.3
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	4.5	7.0	.8	.9
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	18.5	14.4	1.1	.7
Stearine, animal, edible	.2	2/	---	---	.9	1.8	2/	.6
Tallow, edible	.1	2/	2/	---	10.8	14.8	1.7	4.2
Total, edible animal fats	7.2	.4	.4	.1	723.6	516.5	93.3	61.8
Cottonseed oil	---	2/	---	---	122.6	50.7	8.9	30.6
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	3.7	3.8	.3	.2
Olive oil, edible	38.9	44.3	10.2	7.6	2/	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	---	1.5	27.2	1.3	.4	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	2/	2/	---	---	270.5	92.7	35.5	5.8
Soybeans (17.5 percent) 3/.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	166.7	316.4	85.8	167.1
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	1.7	2.7	.6	---
Other vegetable oils	5.3	5.3	.7	.4	26.2	42.2	6.7	9.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	44.2	49.6	10.9	9.5	618.6	509.8	138.2	213.2
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	15.8	7.9	1.3	3.0	23.5	92.1	12.4	23.2
Greases	.4	.1	2/	---	103.0	150.9	11.5	30.0
Marine mammal oils	25.8	38.9	13.7	9.8	.2	.3	2/	2/
Foats and soap stock, including olive oil	1.8	.7	.7	1.5	6.7	12.9	3.0	1.3
Palm oil	85.0	34.9	5.3	4.3	.4	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	.8	.4	---	.1	616.8	918.3	115.8	171.5
Total, slow-lathering oils	129.6	82.9	21.0	18.7	750.6	1,174.5	142.7	226.0
Babassu oil	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	102.7	134.2	30.3	29.8	42.0	16.1	4.5	2.1
Copra (63 percent)	443.8	417.5	85.6	69.0	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	5.7	49.1	1.4	5.3	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	.3	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	559.6	600.8	117.3	104.1	42.0	16.1	4.5	2.1
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	2/	2/	---	2/	54.9	.4	2/	2/
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	---	18.6	4.0	.8	31.1
Oiticica oil	8.0	7.2	1.1	2.6	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	30.1	15.3	5.0	7.6	1.5	.4	2/	2/
Total	38.1	22.5	6.1	10.2	75.0	4.8	.8	31.1
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	10.3	14.0	1.7	3.3	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	101.7	139.4	19.0	8.6	.7	.5	.1	.2
Castor beans (45 percent)	59.1	56.5	9.2	11.0	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	25.2	23.3	3.6	3.1	9.2	.3	.1	.1
Neat's-foot oil and stock	.1	.4	.1	---	.3	.3	2/	.1
Rapeseed oil	4.7	4.3	.2	1.0	2/	---	---	---
Wool grease	5.1	9.2	1.2	1.2	.2	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.3	.2	.1	2/	6.3	10.8	1.7	2.3
Total	206.5	247.3	35.1	28.2	16.7	11.9	1.9	2.7
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/.....	.2	.3	2/	---	2.0	2.3	.3	.5
Shortening	2/	---	---	---	7.5	7.2	1.4	5.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	3.8	2.1	.3	.2
Salad products 5/.....	---	---	---	---	1.4	1.7	.3	.3
Soap	.5	.7	.2	.1	24.2	19.2	3.7	3.9
Fatty acids	3.8	3.0	.6	.5	49.1	29.5	8.1	3.0
Total	4.5	4.0	.8	.6	88.0	62.0	14.1	13.3
Grand total 6/.....	989.7	1,007.7	191.8	171.5	2,314.5	2,295.6	395.7	550.4
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	42.5	36.0	5.3	4.5

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foats and copra. Does not include shipments.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ October 1951-July 1952, 16.3 percent, August 1952-September 1953, 16.7 percent.

4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	1953				1953			
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	---	2/	2/	2/	.8	11.2	2.5	.6
Lard	2/	---	---	---	34.5	24.4	19.4	32.9
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	.5	.2	.6	.3
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	.5	.5	.3	.5
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	.1	.2	.1	.5
Tallow, edible	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.7	2.8	1.4
Total, edible animal fats	2/	2/	2/	2/	38.7	39.2	25.7	36.2
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	2.9	1.5	17.6	13.1
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	.1
Olive oil, edible	3.1	4.4	4.2	3.4	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	1.5	---	2/	.1	---	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	8.3	6.5	1.7	4.1
Soybeans (17.5 percent) 3/.....	---	---	2/	2/	12.5	11.3	61.0	106.2
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	.2	.3	---	---
Other vegetable oils	.3	.2	.2	.2	6.6	4.0	5.9	3.6
Total, edible vegetable oils	3.4	4.6	5.9	3.6	30.5	23.7	86.2	127.1
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.6	.6	1.5	1.5	5.2	8.4	17.5	5.8
Greases	2/	2/	---	---	16.6	11.9	16.2	13.8
Marine mammal oils	4.4	4.5	7.1	2.7	.1	2/	2/	---
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	---	---	1.5	2/	1.5	---	1.3	2/
Palm oil	2.3	1.3	3.6	.7	---	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	---	.3	.1	---	86.9	106.4	101.9	69.6
Total, squal-lathering oils	7.3	6.7	13.8	4.9	110.3	126.7	136.9	89.2
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	11.8	11.0	12.3	17.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	.7
Copra (63 percent)	28.8	47.1	37.1	32.0	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	2.8	3.9	3.3	2.0	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	43.4	62.0	52.7	51.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	.7
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	.1	.4	2.2	28.9
Oiticica oil	.3	.5	1.8	.8	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	2.5	1.7	.3	7.4	2/	---	2/	2/
Total	2.8	2.2	2.1	8.2	.1	.4	2.2	28.9
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.1	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	7.0	9.6	3.2	5.4	2/	.1	.1	.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	4.4	2.9	7.2	3.9	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	2/	2/	2/	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	.1	---	.6	.4	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	.4	.5	.7	.5	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	2/	2/	2/	2/	.9	.8	1.8	.5
Total	16.3	15.7	14.4	13.8	.9	.9	2.0	.6
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/.....	---	2/	---	---	.2	.2	.3	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	.6	.4	.6	4.8
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.1	.1
Salad products 5/.....	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	.2	.2
Soap	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.7
Fatty acids	.1	2/	.3	.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.7
Total	.2	.1	.4	.3	4.3	5.2	4.6	8.7
Grand total 6/.....	73.5	91.3	89.2	82.3	186.2	197.1	259.0	291.3
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.2	5.1	2.9	1.6

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ August-September 16.7 percent.

4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 12.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	December		1 9 5 3		
	1951	1952	October	November	December
All fats and oils	87	78	78	79	78
All fats and oils, except butter	67	62	63	65	64
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	97	80	81	83	83
Vegetable oils, domestic	67	63	68	69	64
Vegetable oils, foreign	85	92	90	90	89
Grouped by use:					
Butter	114	97	96	98	97
Butter, seasonally adjusted	104	89	92	90	89
Lard	77	43	88	78	83
Food fats other than butter	67	68	72	72	68
Food fats other than butter and lard:	66	70	70	72	67
All edible fats and oils	96	87	87	83	86
Soap fats	56	43	50	56	57
Drying oils	92	78	73	72	68
Other industrial	74	60	56	59	58
All industrial	67	57	57	60	60
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by					
degree of processing:					
Crude	66	71	70	71	66
Refined	72	69	73	76	74
End products	87	82	80	84	84

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 13.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	December		1 9 5 3		
		1951	1952	October	November	December
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	275.00	195.00	124.00	118.00	105.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	170.00	200.62	207.50	216.25	219.50
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	71.50	68.50	52.40	53.40	53.00
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	4.56	4.10	3.88	3.93	4.02
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	4.24	3.75	3.51	3.58	3.66
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish,						
Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	20.83	21.00	18.62	18.25	18.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.30	11.00	10.90	10.90	11.00
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.99	2.90	2.61	2.85	---
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois						
country shipping points	Bushel	2.95	2.90	2.57	2.83	2.99
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.83	2.75	2.41	2.60	2.81
		Oilseed Meals 1/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	99.00	87.60	68.40	68.40	68.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis.	Short ton	83.50	84.90	55.75	55.80	65.25
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago.	Short ton	93.75	95.10	67.90	68.50	76.30
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein,						
Minneapolis 3/	Short ton	72.50	87.25	63.50	63.25	70.60
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, New York 4/	Short ton	87.70	103.50	80.50	79.80	86.45
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b.						
Southeastern mills	Short ton	92.75	39.30	66.10	66.75	72.15
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 5/.	Short ton	86.65	85.05	68.55	71.20	82.15
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk,						
Decatur 5/	Short ton	74.00	71.90	57.25	59.40	71.60

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis. 3/ 34 percent prior to July 1950. 4/ 36 percent beginning Sept. 1952. 5/ 41 percent prior to July 1950.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and records of the Commodity Stabilization Service.



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